

Appendix C

Potential Mitigation Measures for Managing Smoke and Emissions from Naturally Ignited Fires June 1, 2011

This list provides guidance to air quality and land managers when establishing smoke and emission mitigation measures to minimize impacts from Naturally Ignited Fires. Emission mitigation measures should be taken at or before established Trigger Points/Management Action Points are reached. Emission mitigation measures should be documented in the Smoke Management Plan (SMP)/ Wildland Fire Decision Support System documentation (WDFSS) for a specific Naturally Ignited Fire.

Emission mitigation measure implementation should be flexible to accommodate the specific situation and conditions. Specific emission mitigation measures need not be tied to specific Trigger Points/Management Action Points. However, upon reaching a Trigger Point/Management Action Point, the land manager, in consultation with the air district, should begin implementation of one or more emission mitigation measures. (Example, the SMP/WDFSS requires that an emission mitigation measure be implemented when Trigger Points/Management Action Points 'A' is reached. The land and air quality managers evaluate the potential emission mitigation measures appropriate for the conditions, and the land manager begins implementation of the selected measure(s).)

Emission Mitigation Measures are actions taken to minimize or stop the emissions associated with a Naturally Ignited Fire. These actions can be fire specific (i.e. fire redirection towards areas with lower fuel densities, holding actions, fire suppression, etc.) or non-fire specific (i.e. LMA electing to forego, or Air District not approving, other prescribed fire activity in favor of Naturally Ignited Fire activity).

This list is not exhaustive of the potential Trigger Point/Management Action Point. Additionally, not all Trigger Points/Management Action Points will be applicable in every instance. Air districts and land managers should discuss which Trigger Points/Management Action Points are appropriate on a per-fire basis.

Regional Multi-fire measures

- Limitation of number of fires/new ignitions in the area
- Strategic fire selection
- Prioritization of resources and mitigation measures

Limited Fire Suppression

- Fire lines, fuel breaks, blacklines
- Bucket drops

- Holding actions until conditions improve
- Reduction in loading (vertical and horizontal)
- Chipping and shredding
- Area burn-out

Management actions to re-direct fire spread

- Control fire growth
- Control fire intensity
- Burning ahead when air quality and resource conditions permit

Mitigation of Exposure

- Relocation of sensitive persons
- Increased public awareness, education and outreach

Management Action Based on Predicted Weather Outlook

- Increase or decrease fire activity based on weather predictions
- Issue communication based on weather predictions to specific communities